team. The number of persons deputes are correlated to the area of the space booked. ITPO mostly deputes 2 to 3 officials for this purpose. The norms for number of mandays required are as under:—

(i) **Easy Specialised Commodity fairs**
4 days before the fair + duration of the fair + 2 days after the fair.

(ii) **Difficult/General Fairs**
5 days before the fair + duration of the fair + 3 days after the fair.

(iii) **Indian Exhibitions**
The number of mandays and the officials are decided by the top management keeping in view the area/level of exhibition and working conditions prevailing in that country.

As regards developmental/export promotion programmes on the ex-TDA side, the deputation teams are selected on the basis of competence, product/market knowledge and involvement of the officer in the project.

(b) and (c) After the merger of the erstwhile TDA and the erstwhile TFAI, 125 employees of the ex-TFAI and 15 employees of the ex-TDA were sent on foreign duputation keeping in view that the officials have a chance for deputation abroad by rotation according to their merit, seniority and fitness.

(d) The existing terms and conditions of the employees of the erstwhile TDA and the erstwhile TFAI are being maintained. An Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up to integrate the pay scales, status and determine the principles of inter-se-seniority and other allied issues. The Committee has not submitted its recommendations so far. However, there is no disparity between ex-TDA and ex-TFAI employees in respect of short-term foreign deputation. The officers from their respective cadres are being deputed abroad to look after the jobs pertaining to their respective fields.

Growth of Labour Force

*398. SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:
SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated labour force as per 1991 census and what has been the decadal growth of labour force for the period 1981—91;

(b) what is the estimated number of employed force in 1991 together with the break up of employment in rural, urban, organised and unorganised and small scale sectors;

(c) what is the number of employed persons in each sector in 1991, 1992 and 1993;

(d) what is the likely addition to employment during 1992—97 in rural, urban, oganised and unorganised sectors and how much has been achieved till 31st March, 1994; and

(e) what is the current growth rate of employment and what growth rate is needed for full employment in 1992—97 and 1997—2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Data available so far from the 1991 Census relate to workforce, that is, the number of workers in the categories of main and marginal workers. The number of total (main and marginal) workers was 314.13 million. Of this 249.03 million were in rural and 65.10 million in urban areas. Growth of total workers was 2.38% per annum during the decade 1981—91. Distribution of workers by organised, unorganised and small scale sectors is not available from the Census. Sectorwise distribution of main workers in 1991 as per 1991 Census is as follows:—

	Sectors	Number of Main Workers (Million)
I.	Cultivators	110.70
II.	Agricultural labourers	74.60
III.	Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	6.04
IV.	Mining and quarrying	1.75
V.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	
	(a) in household industry	6.80
	(b) other than household industry	21.87
VI.	Constructions	5.54
VII.	Trade and Commerce	21.30
VIII.	Transport, storage and communications	8.02
IX.	Other services	29.31
	TOTAL (I-IX)	285.93

Note:— 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir Comparable estimates for 1992 and 1993 are not available.

As per the estimates made in the Eighth Plan document, the rate and pattern of growth, envisaged in the Plan is expected to lead to an addition of 43 million employment opportunities during 1992-97. These estimates have not been broken up by rural, urban, organised and unorganised sectors. About 12 million additional employment opportunities are estimated to have been generated during 1992-94. According to estimates made in the Planning Commission, growth rate of employment in the first two years of the Plan has been 1.96% per annum, on an average. Full employment by 1997 would require an average employment growth rate of about 3.6% per annum over the five year period 1992-97; and full employment by 2002 would require an average growth rate of 2.6 to 2.8% per annum during the ten year period 1992-2002.

Minimum Wages Act applicable to Handloom Weavers

*399. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:
SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are applicable to the handloom weavers working in cooperatives;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has received a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of 8 senior administrative officers including the Chief Secretary, Andhra Pradesh held on the 1st June, 1994, wherein it was decided that minimum wages may not apply to any cooperative socities because there is no employer-employee relationship; and

(c) if so, whether the exact legal position has been obtained from the Ministry of Law and Justice and if so; what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 both the Central Government and State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixation and revision of minimum wages for scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. The State Government is the appropriate Government for fixation and revision of minimum wages for the worker engaged in the employment of handloom weaving. The provisions of the